

NEWS IN BRIEF

FOREIGN

Terms of peace with the Boers have been agreed upon by the British Ministry, and were immediately telegraphed to Gen. Buller, commander of the British forces operating against the Boers.

A cablegram says: It has been snowing steadily in Scotland for seventy hours. Traffic is blocked, and many ships are reported on the coast.

The loss of life by the earthquake on the island of Ichia is appalling. One hundred and two bodies have been found at Cassanici, all up to the present, and many others are under the ruins of buildings in the village of Laco. It is stated that 800 houses have fallen at Cassanici. One hundred and ten corpses have been recovered. Ruins in streets were thirty centimeters wide.

France has withdrawn its representative to Venezuela, in consequence of the bad faith of the Venezuelan Government to French creditors.

The British Government is puzzled about Dillon. It does not know whether to arrest him under the act or prosecute him under the ordinary law.

King Kofor, of Ashantee, at the head of his dusky warriors, is on the march toward the English settlements on the African coast.

A dandruff plague is playing sad havoc in the villages of Mesopotamia.

A mob of infuriated fanatics attacked and pillaged an evangelical church in Marais, Sicily. The minister barely escaped with his life.

It is asserted that 500 Irishmen sailed from Key West recently to go to assist the Boers. They were not allowed to land.

A cartridge factory, provided with American machinery, has been established at Constantinople. It is capable of turning out 30,000 cartridges per day.

Large numbers of important arrests are taking place in Ireland under the Coercion act, and intense feeling is excited throughout the country.

The great dry-goods house, "Le Printemps," on the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 7,000,000 francs, nearly covered by insurance. Several persons are said to have perished in the flames.

Queen Caroline, the widow of Christian VIII, of Denmark, is dead.

Sir Henry Jackson, who was only last week appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice in England, is dead.

King Kofor, of Ashantee, now says that he never meant to go to war with England, and England is much obliged to him for his explanation.

Minister Lowell has asked the arrest of M. P. Boyton in Ireland. Boyton claims to be an American citizen.

British tax-payers will be called on to pay \$25,000,000 of the expenses of the Afghan war.

Mohammed Jan, a noted Afghan leader, who has played a conspicuous part in Afghan politics for the last twenty years, is reported to have been murdered.

The British House of Lords has decided that the Tichborne claimant shall serve out his full term of fourteen years.

PERSONAL

Stanley Matthews has left Washington for Ohio, convinced, it is said, that he stands no chance of being nominated by President Garfield to a place on the Supreme bench.

Jacques Seeb, a Frenchman, died near Detroit, at the age of 105.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill, widely known as a speaker and writer in behalf of the rights of women, is dead.

Mr. Morgan, our Minister to Mexico, is suffering from acute rheumatism.

A London dispatch says that Minister Lowell has received a letter from President Garfield, in which the latter expresses the hope that the former can continue to represent the United States at London.

Senator Cameron recently celebrated his 83d birthday at Havana. He was waited on by several American residents. The Cuban authorities treated him with the utmost courtesy. Mr. Cameron was once a member of the Dominican Parliament, and who died recently at Halifax, N. S., left \$100,000 to found a Jesuit institution in that city.

Pulver Commissioner William F. Smith, of New York, has resigned, and Mayor Grace has nominated James Matthews, Tammanyite, in his stead.

GENERAL

L. B. Boomer, the well-known bridge-builder of Chicago, died in New York, at the Windsor Hotel, of apoplexy.

The prospects of the British farmer for the coming year are by no means encouraging. "In consequence of the changeable and stormy weather," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "the agricultural prospects at the beginning of March were serious."

Several Hungarian noblemen, headed by Count G. Andrássy, have arrived in this country to seek information in regard to agriculture and cattle-raising, and to look after the interests of Hungarian emigrants to this country.

A company has been organized in New York, to be known as "The United States Crenation Company (Limited)," to create a human dam in the gulph, best and most economical manner. The capital of the company is \$50,000, divided into 200 shares.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

The Canadian members of Parliament are exercised because one of their number, in signing a Land League address, signed himself "A Rider of British Cattle," and that the name was traced by Michael Castro has been granted forty leagues of land in the Province of Sonora, Mexico, which he intends to colonize with emigrants from California.

According to reports from Germany, the emigration from that country to America will be very large this year. Entire communities are preparing to emigrate.

Moody and Sankey gospel meetings are very largely attended in San Francisco.

The people of North Carolina will vote next August on the prohibition question.

The epidemic prevails in San Francisco. Street travel is much interrupted in consequence.

Southworth, an expert, testified before the Whitaker court-martial that he found that the paper on which the note of warning was written had been previously written on by pencil, and that the marks were traced by rubber. The pencil writing was by Whitaker, and the words written were those used in this note of warning.

POLITICAL

Gov. Gray, of Iowa, has appointed Judge James W. McMill, of Atton, Union county, to be United States Senator, in the place of Mr. Kirkwood, who enters the Cabinet.

Mr. McMill served two terms in Congress, upon the District and Circuit bench, and for several years as Railroad Commissioner.

A delegation of Alabama Republicans called on President Garfield to call his attention to the manner in which elections are conducted in their State, and to the character of the Election laws, which permit fraud of the grossest kind.

Congressman Wm. P. Frye was the unani-

CHOICE OF THE MAINE REPUBLICANS FOR SENATOR

At the Maine Democratic State Convention, at Lansing, V. N. Lathrop and Henry Franklin were nominated for Senators of the University, and Augustus O. Baldwin received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who isjourning in Washington, declares "by authority," as he claims, that under Garfield's administration none but Republicans will be appointed to office either North or South.

Ex-Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, was nominated by the Republican Senatorial caucus at Madison for successor to the late Senator Carpenter on the forty-eighth ballot.

A split has occurred in the Congressional Greenback Committee, and Mr. Murell, Chairman, has been requested to resign. The same committee have issued an address denouncing national banks, and charging them with trying to dictate the financial policy of the Government, and with making the Government a slave to the railroad and telegraph companies with violations of private rights and fundamental law. The people are requested to organize Greenback clubs in every city, village and school district, with a view to extending the influence of the Greenback party.

The Republicans of the Seventh Michigan Congressional district have nominated Hon. John T. Rich, a farmer, and a member of the present State Senate, for Congress, to succeed Omar D. Conger, who has been promoted to the national Senate.

The Executive Committee of the National Anti-Monopoly League reports that there have been applications made for charters for branch leagues in twenty-four States, and that the movement is progressing rapidly.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A connection has been made at Denning, N. M., between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads, forming another unbroken line of railway to the Pacific coast.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has contracted for the laying of a cable from the Isthmus of Panama to the United States and Europe, via Central America and Mexico.

During the year 1890 lime was received in Chicago, 541,386, 118 feet of lumber, being an increase of 95,817 feet over the receipts of the previous year. The shipments last year amounted to 1,223,441,000 feet, an increase of 104,620,000 feet over the previous year.

It is thought by treasury officials that about \$37,000,000 of surplus revenue will be available during the next four months for the purchase of bonds for cancellation.

The arrival of the Chinese steamship *Moo Foo* at San Francisco has created a sensation in commercial circles in that city. The *Morning Call* thinks the Chinese line will prove a foe to American maritime interests, and adds that it seems almost like retrospective justice that the company which has derived large profits from flooding California with cheap Chinese labor should now be engaged in a life-and-death struggle for existence with a Chinese competitor.

Owing to the decline in cotton and cotton goods, the Tennessee Brokerage Association of Memphis has been obliged to go into liquidation.

It is now definitely announced that trains will begin running over the new route to the Pacific coast, via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads, before the end of the present month. The two roads have made a connection at Denning, in New Mexico.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, held in New York, the old officers were re-elected and a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. was declared. The gross earnings of the road for the year were \$22,455,134; net earnings, \$11,910,015.

George E. Ochoa, a commission merchant of Chicago, who dealt principally in butter, cheese and eggs, has failed. His liabilities are placed at \$100,000.

At a recent Cabinet council it was decided that the "precedents of the department in similar cases should be adhered to, and that no return of legal officers be made" to those banks who recently deposited the legal tender in the United States treasury preparatory to a withdrawal of their circulation.

FIRE AND CASUALTIES

The Insane Asylum at Danville, Pa., has been burned. The building cost \$100,000. Fortunately all of its 500 inmates were removed in safety.

The steamer *Carrie Hogan*, with 753 bales of cotton on board, was burned in the Yazoo river, Mississippi.

A fire at Dover, Tenn., caused the destruction of a great portion of that town.

George Peck, a somnambulist, fell out of a window of the Brown House, at Mason, Ga., and was killed instantly.

By the capsizing of a whale-boat in Queens-town harbor, Ireland, seven persons were drowned.

The Belmont works at Philadelphia, owned by William H. Elkins & Co., and some adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, \$100,000, no insurance.

The dwelling of Mr. Levi Balknap, at East Barnard, Vt., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Balknap perished in the flames. Some play is suspected.

Eight buildings, including the Franklin Hotel, have been destroyed by fire at Judge-wood, N. Y. The total loss is placed at \$40,000.

Nine stores were destroyed by fire at Merrill, Wis. The losses are all nearly fully insured.

A fire broke out in a grocery store at Rosita, Colo., one morning last week, and was not got under control until the greater portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

A great storm is reported along the New England and Newfoundland coasts.

An extensive conflagration started in the wholesale drug house of Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, the other day, and before it was got under control the drug house, a hardware store, a grocery house, and other property, valued at \$450,000, were reduced to ashes. The total insurance is \$260,000.

An American schooner has been lost in Fortune bay. All hands were drowned.

Buffalo is the scene of a terrible accident. An old boiler, which had been repaired, was being tested in the Phoenix boiler works, when it exploded, leveling the works and throwing large pieces of the exploded boiler 100 feet into the air, and shaking the buildings for nearly half a mile around. Mr. Patterson, one of the proprietors of the works, was blown to pieces, and five workmen were killed and several others seriously injured.

A construction train on the Dallas and Wichita railroad was thrown from the track, and five men were seriously injured—two, Mack Mender and Hugh Baker, fatally.

A destructive fire broke out in the wholesale drug house of Ish & McMahon, at Omaha, and raged for two hours, totally destroying the drug house, and damaging the dry-goods store of S. P. Morse & Co., and the wholesale store of Milton, Rogers & Son.

CRIMES AND DRUGS

Mr. Dremann, a member of the New York Legislature from the Malone district, has committed suicide by taking poison.

THE CHIEF OF THE CHIEF

Garfield's Advisers.

Brief Biographies of the Cabinet Ministers.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 21, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pa.; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the *Portland Evening Star*, and the *Portland Press*, and was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1858, '60, '61 and '62, serving his last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second and the Forty-third as Speaker), and elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in 1883. He was elected to the Senate in 1883, and will expire March 3, 1893. The people are familiar with his campaigns for the nomination for the Presidency.

William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 1, 1827; received a medical education; studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio; practiced law in the latter place, and was admitted to the bar in 1851; was elected to the Minnesota Legislature in 1858, '60, '61 and '62, serving his last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second and the Forty-third as Speaker), and elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in 1883. He was elected to the Senate in 1883, and will expire March 3, 1893. The people are familiar with his campaigns for the nomination for the Presidency.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 1	92 1/2	91 1/2
Wheat—No. 2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Wheat—No. 3	90 1/2	89 1/2
Wheat—No. 4	89 1/2	88 1/2
Wheat—No. 5	88 1/2	87 1/2
Wheat—No. 6	87 1/2	86 1/2
Wheat—No. 7	86 1/2	85 1/2
Wheat—No. 8	85 1/2	84 1/2
Wheat—No. 9	84 1/2	83 1/2
Wheat—No. 10	83 1/2	82 1/2
Wheat—No. 11	82 1/2	81 1/2
Wheat—No. 12	81 1/2	80 1/2
Wheat—No. 13	80 1/2	79 1/2
Wheat—No. 14	79 1/2	78 1/2
Wheat—No. 15	78 1/2	77 1/2
Wheat—No. 16	77 1/2	76 1/2
Wheat—No. 17	76 1/2	75 1/2
Wheat—No. 18	75 1/2	74 1/2
Wheat—No. 19	74 1/2	73 1/2
Wheat—No. 20	73 1/2	72 1/2
Wheat—No. 21	72 1/2	71 1/2
Wheat—No. 22	71 1/2	70 1/2
Wheat—No. 23	70 1/2	69 1/2
Wheat—No. 24	69 1/2	68 1/2
Wheat—No. 25	68 1/2	67 1/2
Wheat—No. 26	67 1/2	66 1/2
Wheat—No. 27	66 1/2	65 1/2
Wheat—No. 28	65 1/2	64 1/2
Wheat—No. 29	64 1/2	63 1/2
Wheat—No. 30	63 1/2	62 1/2
Wheat—No. 31	62 1/2	61 1/2
Wheat—No. 32	61 1/2	60 1/2
Wheat—No. 33	60 1/2	59 1/2
Wheat—No. 34	59 1/2	58 1/2
Wheat—No. 35	58 1/2	57 1/2
Wheat—No. 36	57 1/2	56 1/2
Wheat—No. 37	56 1/2	55 1/2
Wheat—No. 38	55 1/2	54 1/2
Wheat—No. 39	54 1/2	53 1/2
Wheat—No. 40	53 1/2	52 1/2
Wheat—No. 41	52 1/2	51 1/2
Wheat—No. 42	51 1/2	50 1/2
Wheat—No. 43	50 1/2	49 1/2
Wheat—No. 44	49 1/2	48 1/2
Wheat—No. 45	48 1/2	47 1/2
Wheat—No. 46	47 1/2	46 1/2
Wheat—No. 47	46 1/2	45 1/2
Wheat—No. 48	45 1/2	44 1/2
Wheat—No. 49	44 1/2	43 1/2
Wheat—No. 50	43 1/2	42 1/2
Wheat—No. 51	42 1/2	41 1/2
Wheat—No. 52	41 1/2	40 1/2
Wheat—No. 53	40 1/2	39 1/2
Wheat—No. 54	39 1/2	38 1/2
Wheat—No. 55	38 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 56	37 1/2	36 1/2
Wheat—No. 57	36 1/2	35 1/2
Wheat—No. 58	35 1/2	34 1/2
Wheat—No. 59	34 1/2	33 1/2
Wheat—No. 60	33 1/2	32 1/2
Wheat—No. 61	32 1/2	31 1/2
Wheat—No. 62	31 1/2	30 1/2
Wheat—No. 63	30 1/2	29 1/2
Wheat—No. 64	29 1/2	28 1/2
Wheat—No. 65	28 1/2	27 1/2
Wheat—No. 66	27 1/2	26 1/2
Wheat—No. 67	26 1/2	25 1/2
Wheat—No. 68	25 1/2	24 1/2
Wheat—No. 69	24 1/2	23 1/2
Wheat—No. 70	23 1/2	22 1/2
Wheat—No. 71	22 1/2	21 1/2
Wheat—No. 72	21 1/2	20 1/2
Wheat—No. 73	20 1/2	19 1/2
Wheat—No. 74	19 1/2	18 1/2
Wheat—No. 75	18 1/2	17 1/2
Wheat—No. 76	17 1/2	16 1/2
Wheat—No. 77	16 1/2	15 1/2
Wheat—No. 78	15 1/2	14 1/2
Wheat—No. 79	14 1/2	13 1/2
Wheat—No. 80	13 1/2	12 1/2
Wheat—No. 81	12 1/2	11 1/2
Wheat—No. 82	11 1/2	10 1/2
Wheat—No. 83	10 1/2	9 1/2
Wheat—No. 84	9 1/2	8 1/2
Wheat—No. 85	8 1/2	7 1/2
Wheat—No. 86	7 1/2	6 1/2
Wheat—No. 87	6 1/2	5 1/2
Wheat—No. 88	5 1/2	4 1/2
Wheat—No. 89	4 1/2	3 1/2
Wheat—No. 90	3 1/2	2 1/2
Wheat—No. 91	2 1/2	1 1/2
Wheat—No. 92	1 1/2	1/2
Wheat—No. 93	1/2	0
Wheat—No. 94	0	-1/2
Wheat—No. 95	-1/2	-1
Wheat—No. 96	-1	-1 1/2
Wheat—No. 97	-1 1/2	-2
Wheat—No. 98	-2	-2 1/2
Wheat—No. 99	-2 1/2	-3
Wheat—No. 100	-3	-3 1/2

THE MARKETS.

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Wheat—No. 77		

